

Quinault Ranger's Residence (Building No. 1017)
Quinault Recreation Area, Olympic National Forest
Quinault
Grays Harbor County
Washington

HABS No. WA-171

WASH,
14 - QUIN,
1-

PHOTOGRAPHS

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Western Region
Department of the Interior
San Francisco, California 94102

HABS
WASH
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HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

QUINAUT RANGER'S RESIDENCE (Building No. 1017)

HABS No. WA-171

HISTORIC NAME AND LOCATION

The Quinault Rangers Residence, Building #1017, is the historic name assigned to identify the structure referred to in this survey. This structure is located on lot #62 of the Lake Quinault recreation residence tract, in the SW 1/4 NE 1/4 of Section 20, T.23N., R.9W., W.M., Grays Harbor County, Washington. The lot fronts a county road and is under jurisdiction and management direction of the U.S. Forest Service, Quinault Ranger District. The building was constructed to house the District Ranger and his family. A U.S.G.S. Map is enclosed to give a precise location with appropriate UTM coordinates.

PRESENT USE

Building # 1017 has not been used for living quarters for several years. An engineering analysis concluded that it would be impractical to renovate the structure to habitable standards. Removal or demolition will be accomplished in accordance with the management decision to accomodate construction/expansion of the Lake Quinault Lodge. The projected date of removal/demolition is Spring 1986.²

SIGNIFICANCE

"The qualities of significance in local history and in architecture are present in Building # 1017. As the residential component of an early Forest Service administrative site, building #1017 is associated with a pivotal Federal land-managing agency with events important in resource conservation history. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of the bungalow-craftsman type. Building #1017 contains information about a particular local architectural expression relevant to questions regarding the diffusion of ideas and forms, the conditions that influence such stylistic expressions, the cultural values inherent in vernacular architecture, and the temporal and spatial distribution of bungaloid variants."³

¹Rinita Dalan and Steve Wilke, Cultural Resource Survey of Eight Areas Proposed for Resource Activities Within the Olympic National Forest, Washington, (Geo-Relon International, Seattle, Washington, 1981), Site Report Form CR-17-80a.

²Robert Perron Landscape Architects and Planners, Lake Quinault Composite Plan Environmental Analysis. Prepared for the U.S. Forest Service (Olympia, Washington, 1980), p. 114.

³E. Gail Throop, Evaluation Report Building #1017. Olympic National Forest, Olympia, Washington, 1982, p. 4.

"Building # 1017 meets the criteria of significance and is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places."

DATE OF ERECTION

"Building #1017 was erected in 1921 from a design created by the Olympic National Forest Supervisor, R.L. Fromme, and by the Quinalt District Ranger, D.G. Hartsuck, in 1920. A structure built to house the District Ranger and his family, Residence #1017 is classified as a building. Possessing integrity of location and setting, the building retains the feeling and association consistent with the period of construction. The building's design is unimpaired and the essential forms and materials are intact. A good quality of workmanship is evident.....The immediate built environment contains several buildings of similar architectural character including the Quinalt Lodge Annex, the Taft Cottage (Lot 66) and the Quinalt Post Office. These buildings, together with Residence #1017, continue to evoke the period architecture and the spatial organization of the intermingled governmental, commercial, and private recreational community of the early 1920's."⁵

HISTORICAL EVENTS AND PERSONS COVERED WITH THE STRUCTURE

Historically one responsibility of the District Ranger has been to blend the management of forest resources with the need and dependency of local communities. Rangers have exerted an important influence on the growth and social stability of the communities dependent upon the timber and other resources of the Quinalt Ranger District. Residence #1017 was occupied by District Rangers until 1947 when the Forest Service acquired the adjacent Fish and Wildlife Service residential facilities. At that time, the hatchery superintendent's house became the official residence of the District Ranger. Building #1017 became the quarters for the Fire Control Officer and remained so until March, 1980.

Foremost among occupants of the building was Ranger Joe Fulton who served from 1923 to 1945 when he retired. His daughter related that the family temporarily lived in the nearby original hotel which was soon thereafter destroyed by fire. World War II, when the Air Warning Service was operated under the aegis of the Forest Service, was a personal highlight of her father's tenure. Historical photographs donated by Wilma Fulton Koenig are included with this report. (See photo documentation Section).

ARCHITECT AND ARCHITECTURAL INFORMATION

"Building #1017 is a 1 1/2 story wood structure in the Bungalow-Craftsman style. Oriented northwest-southeast, building #1017 has a poured concrete foundation and a wood-shingled medium gable roof, with large intersecting shed-roofed dormers. The roof trim projects: rafters are exposed and verges

⁴Ibid., Evaluation Consultation Summary with State of Washington Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation dated 5/19/82.

⁵Ibid, Throop, p. 1.

are supported by simple triangular brackets. The main gable extends to cover an offset porch-verandah on the front elevation, while forming part of an additional gable above the endwall at the northeast corner. A gabled porch projects from the center of the the rear elevation.

A corbeled stretcher bond brick exterior end chimney extends through the roof off-center on the northeastern facade, while a similar brick interior chimney straddles the ridge off-center.

The exterior walls of Building #1017 are covered with wood shingles, applied in horizontal rows of alternating wide and narrow bands. This wall treatment extends to the shingled porch posts. Windows are double-hung sashes, singly or with mullions in plain surrounds. The sashes are one-over-one, with divisions varying in dimension. The building is accessed by three doors: the main entry is centered on the front (northwest-facing) facade, the rear door is centered on the opposing elevation, while a third door provides basement entry off-center on the main facade.

The building is little altered. The configuration of the dormer windows differs from that in the original design but may reflect changes made at the time of construction. The wooden rear porch platform and stairs have been replaced recently with a poured concrete slab. The building plans indicate that a shingle-covered railing partially enclosed the porch-verandah on the northeastern end. The endwall is now open and the porch accessible by straight cement side steps. The interior spatial arrangement remains as built. There has been no modification of the interior fabric since the wallpaper in the main entry story rooms was replaced with wood paneling by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1936.....It appears very much as it did when built in 1921."⁶

PROJECT INFORMATION

The undertaking is construction/expansion of the Lake Quinault Lodge which will require removal of the Ranger Residence Building #1017. The main rustic lodge was built in the 1920s. Expansion during the 1970's included construction of two new wings to the west of the main Lodge. While the newer units are contemporary they blend in well as an extension of the main lodge. The rustic appearance of the Lodge and its natural setting are the recognized primary attractions and values as are the historic and architectural values.

⁶Ibid, Throop, pp. 1-2.

⁷T.I. Notenboom, Preliminary Case Report, Quinault Ranger Residence Building #1017, (Olympia, Washington 1985) p. 4.

Expansion of the Lodge and removal of the Ranger Residence is in compliance with NEPA requirements by virtue of the 1980 Environmental Analysis for the Lake Quinault Southshore Composite Plan. This document is on file at the Olympic National Forest headquarters in Olympia, Washington and also at the Washington State's SHPO office.

FLOOR PLANS

The first floor consists of the living room, dining room and kitchen. An off-set porch veranda on the front elevation completes the floor plan lay-out. The second floor includes a bathroom, three bedrooms, and four large walk-in closets or storage rooms, with sloping ceilings. The utility of the storage rooms is limited due to the sloping ceilings whereas this aspect has been lessened somewhat for the bathroom and bedroom through the large intersecting shed-roofed dormers. The floor plans are essentially unaltered with the exception to accomodate electrical and plumbing modifications over time. Copies of the floor plan are included with the report.

ADMINISTRATIVE SITE DETAILS

Building #1017 was the nucleus of the former U.S. Forest Service Administrative Site which included a Ranger Station office and a residence for the District Assistant. The administrative complex also consisted of a garage, bunkhouse, and cookhouse situated directly across from Lot 162, formerly designated Lot 153A on the Lake Quinault Lots survey approved on July 9, 1930 by District Ranger J.W. Fulton.

Residence #1017 is emblematic of the USDA Forest Service, a federal agency responsible for the management of National Forest lands and resources in Grays Harbor County, Washington, and with events important in resource conservation history. Through its policies, programs and practices, the Forest Service has had an important and definable role in the historic development of communities in and around the lands under its jurisdiction. As a land-managing agency and as an employer, the Forest Service contributed to the economic growth and social stability of those communities. As part of an early administrative complex, Building #1017 characterizes the physical establishment to the Forest Service at the local level.

Ranger Joe Fulton, who epitomized the role of Ranger during the period of transition from custodial responsibilities to managerial phases, made many improvements as recorded in the Ranger Station site plan. Presently the ranger residence is the sole remaining government structure of the former administrative site. In 1966, the District Assistants house and the former Ranger Station were sold and moved across the lake and are now private facilities. The removal of these structures which comprised the core of the former administrative site has resulted in a diminishing associative value when viewed from a strictly historical perspective. The sale and removal of the Ranger Station office had occurred because a new office and administrative site was constructed at the new location in 1964-1965. Building #1017 in its in its

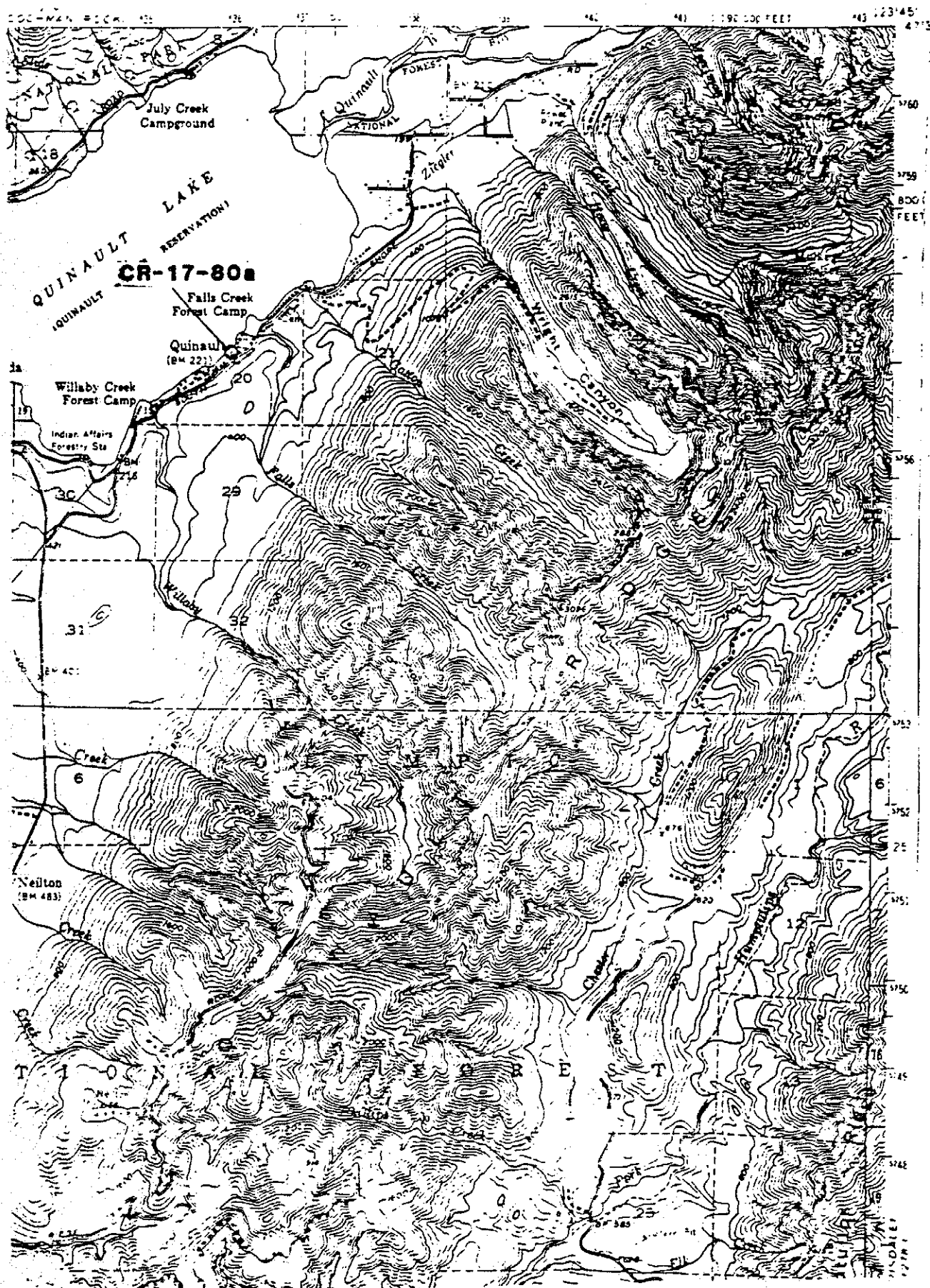
⁸Ibid, p. 3.

present isolated state appears to have more relevance to nearby private cabins with similar vernacular architectural components, rather than continued association with the early administrative site.

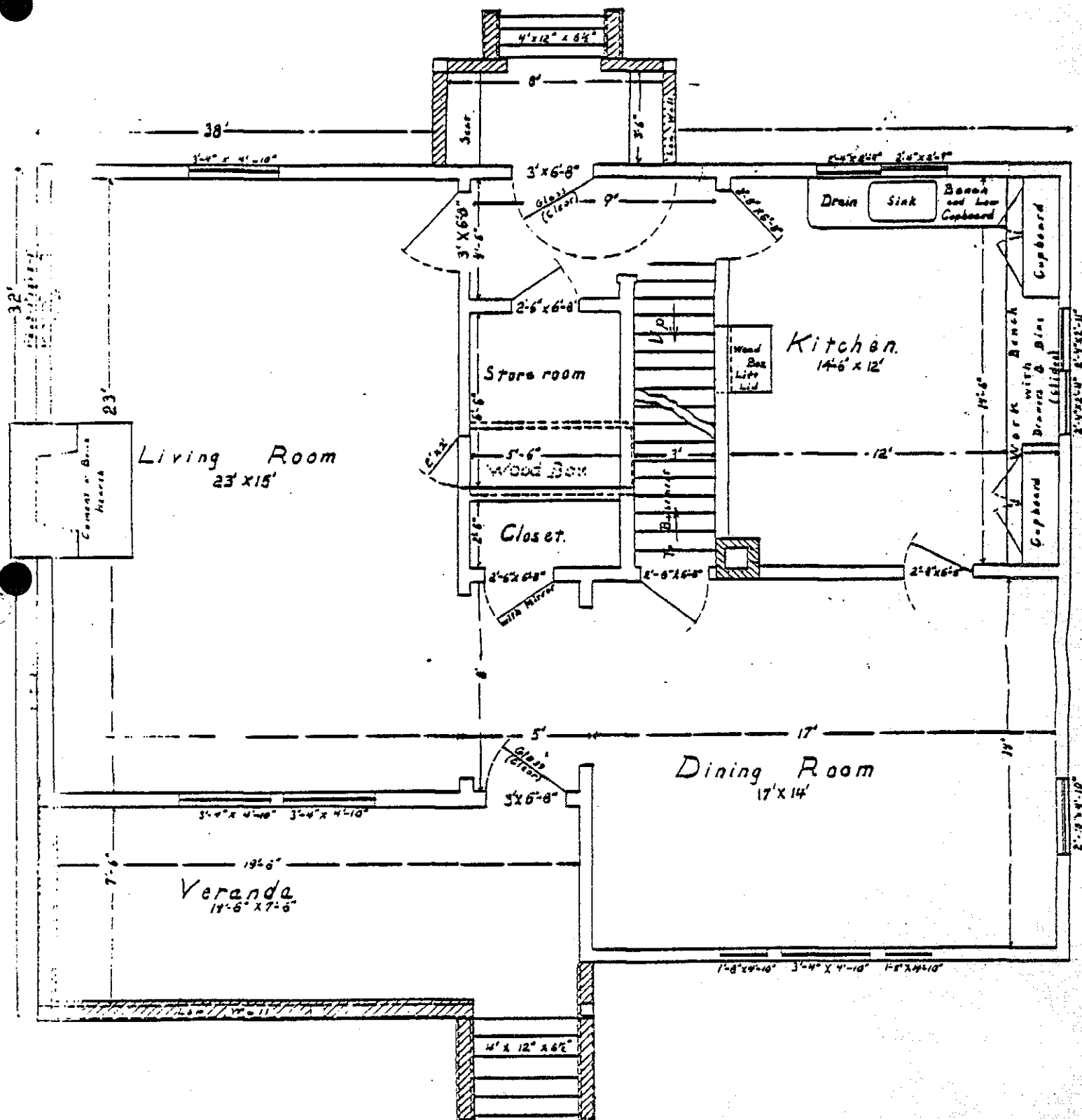
Historic photographs of the administrative site give a good perspective on environmental features such as the relationship of buildings to each other, fences, roads, vegetation and various other site components. Additionally, original site plans and survey plots have been reduced and included in this report for added perspective.

Bibliography

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FIRST FLOOR

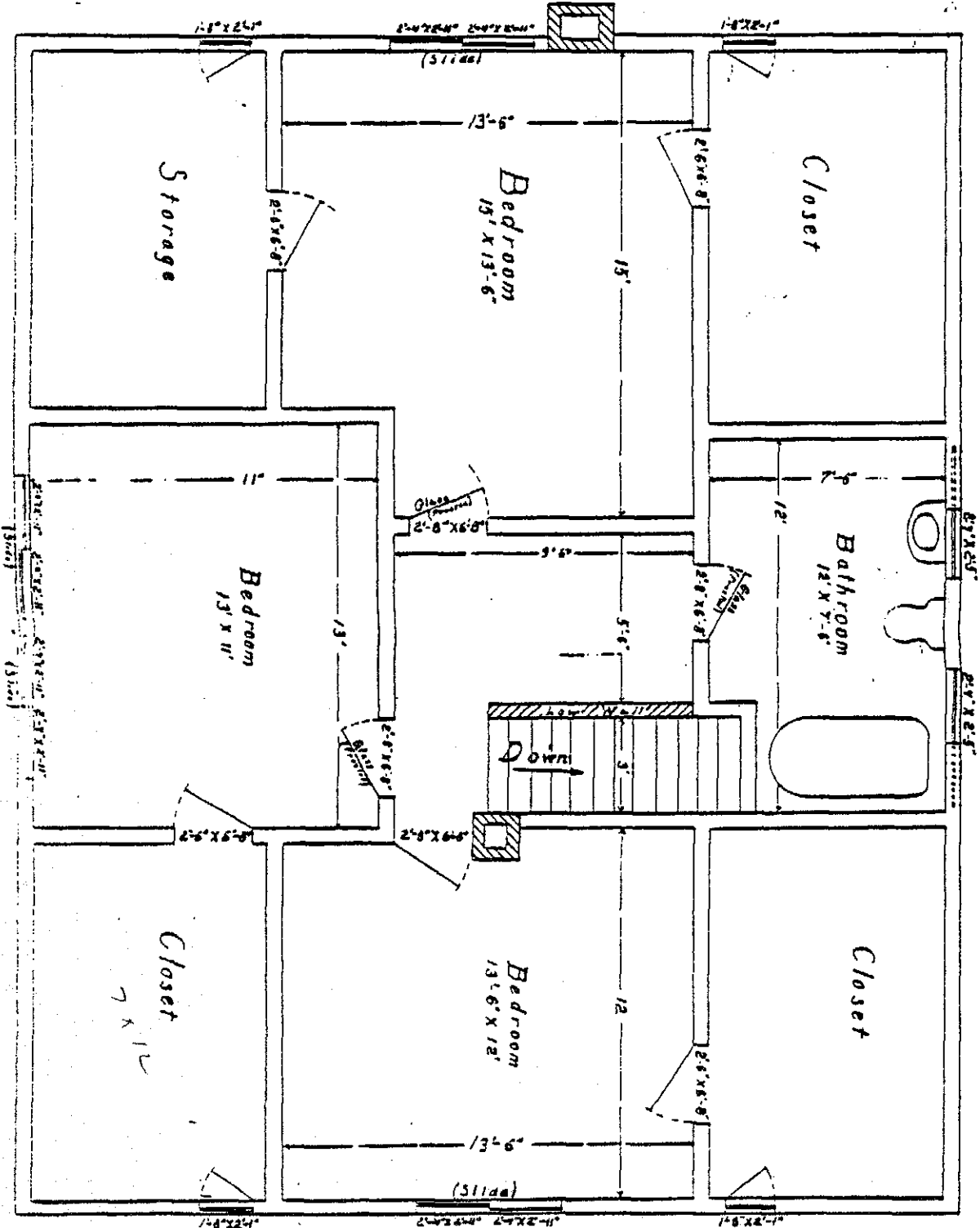


Designed by R.L. Fromme
and D.G. Hortsuek.
Traced by A.A. Griffin.

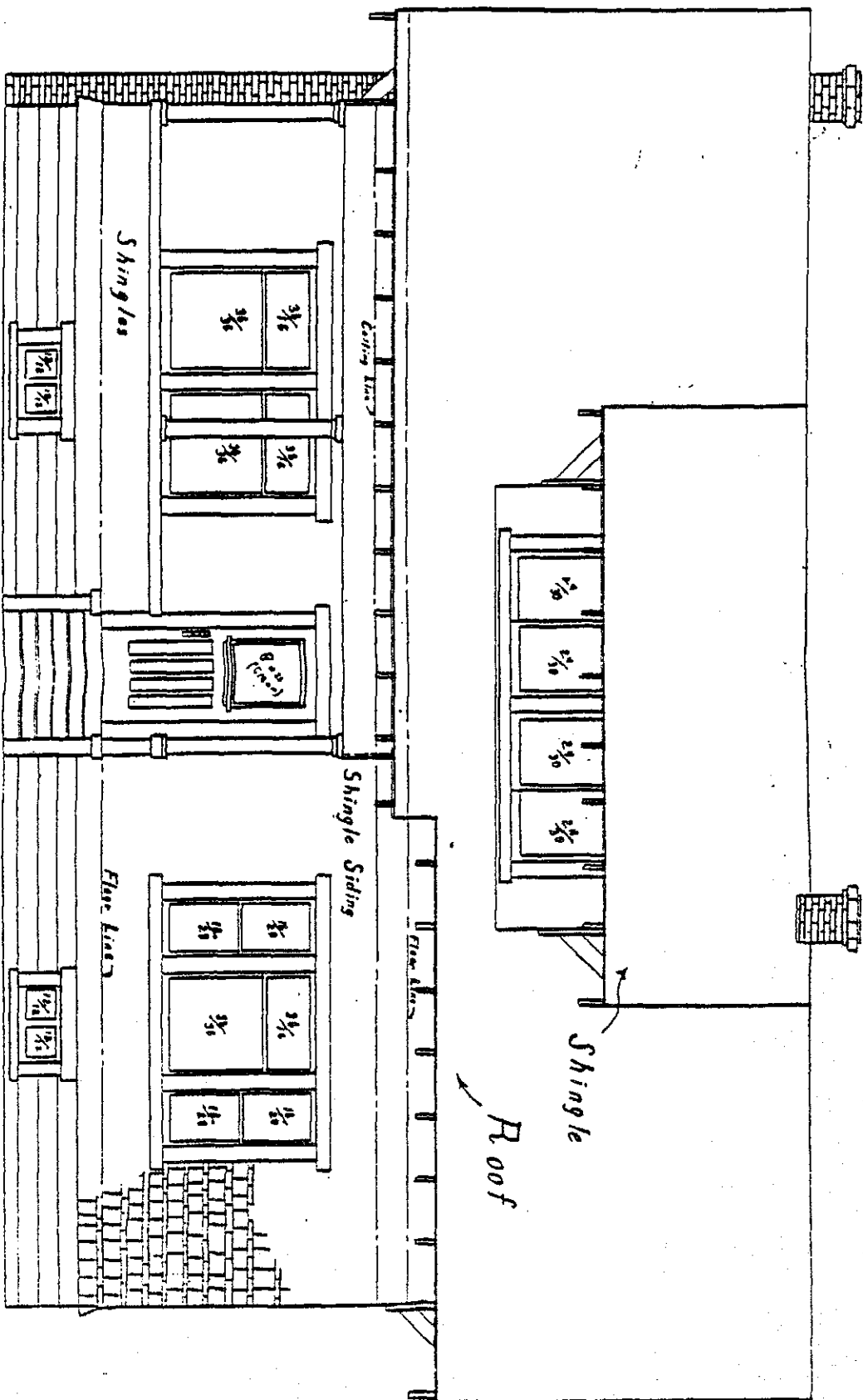
(1920)
Scale - $\frac{1}{4}$ " = 1'

Improvement, Olympic
Quinalt R. S. House.

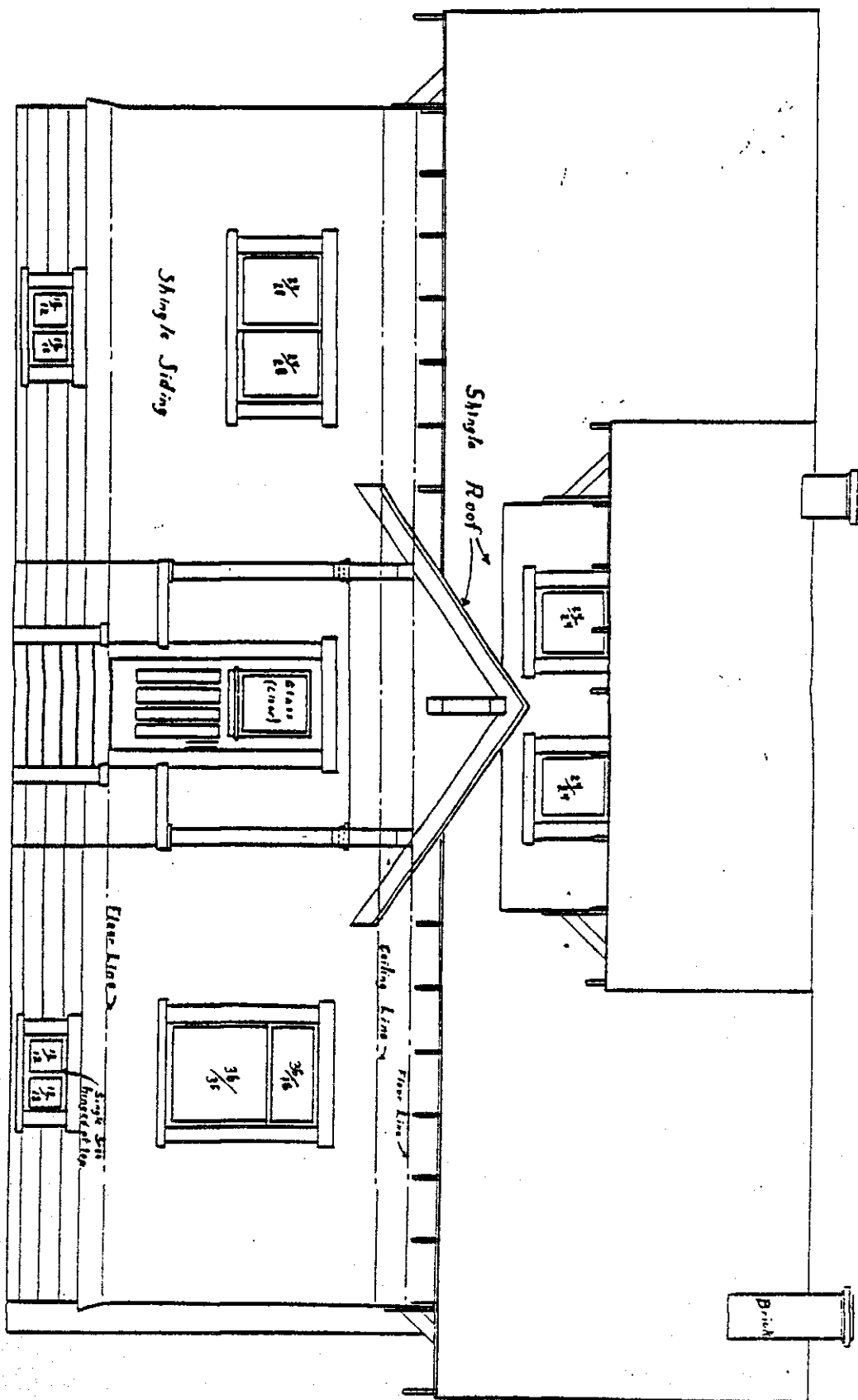
SECOND FLOOR



FRONT ELEVATION



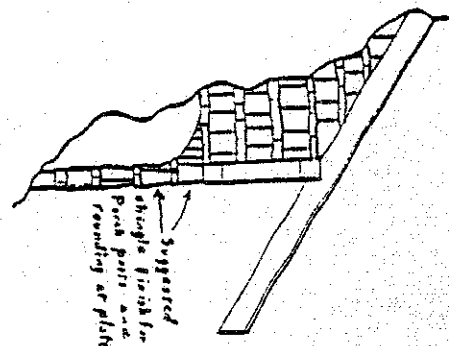
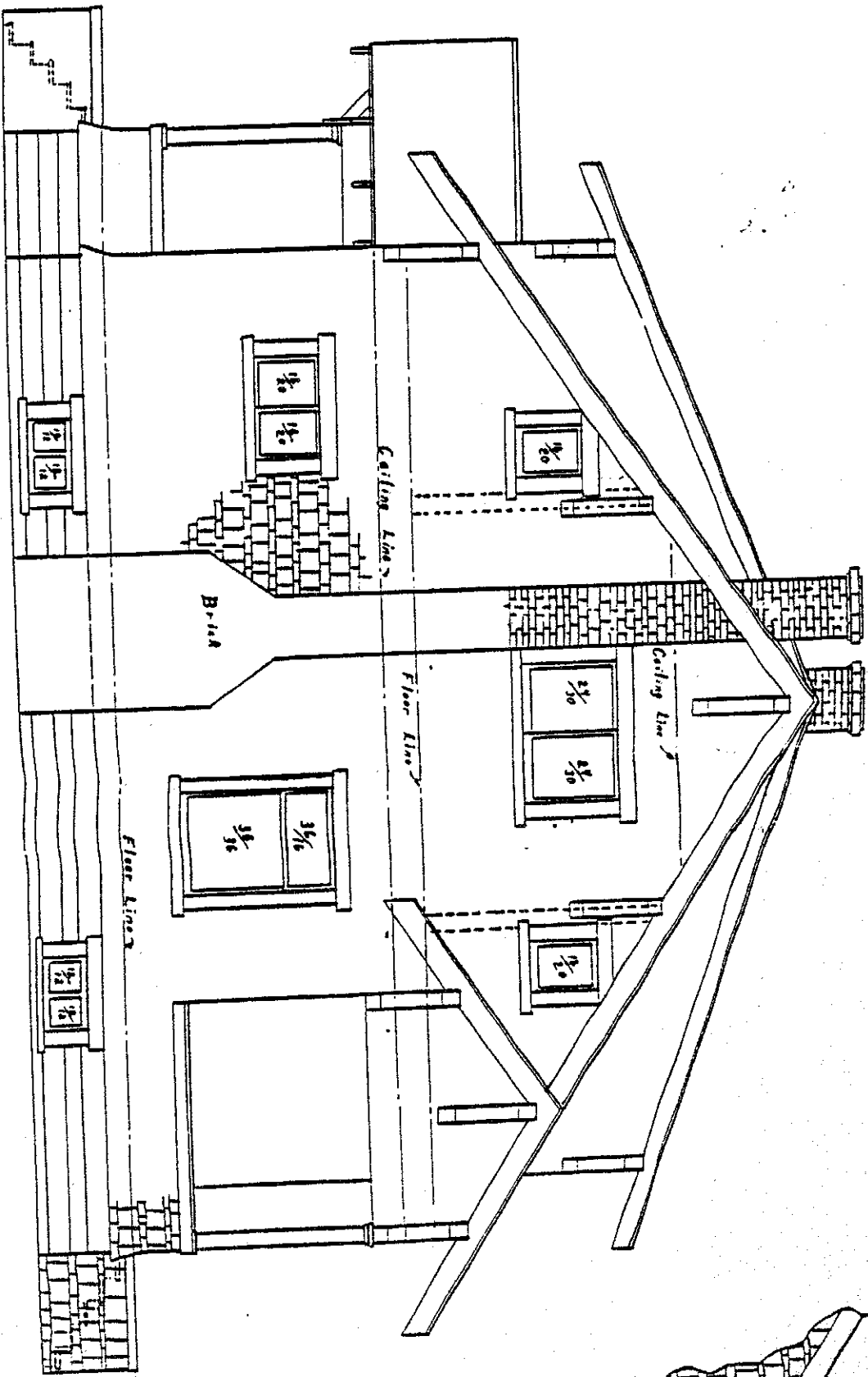
REAR ELEVATION



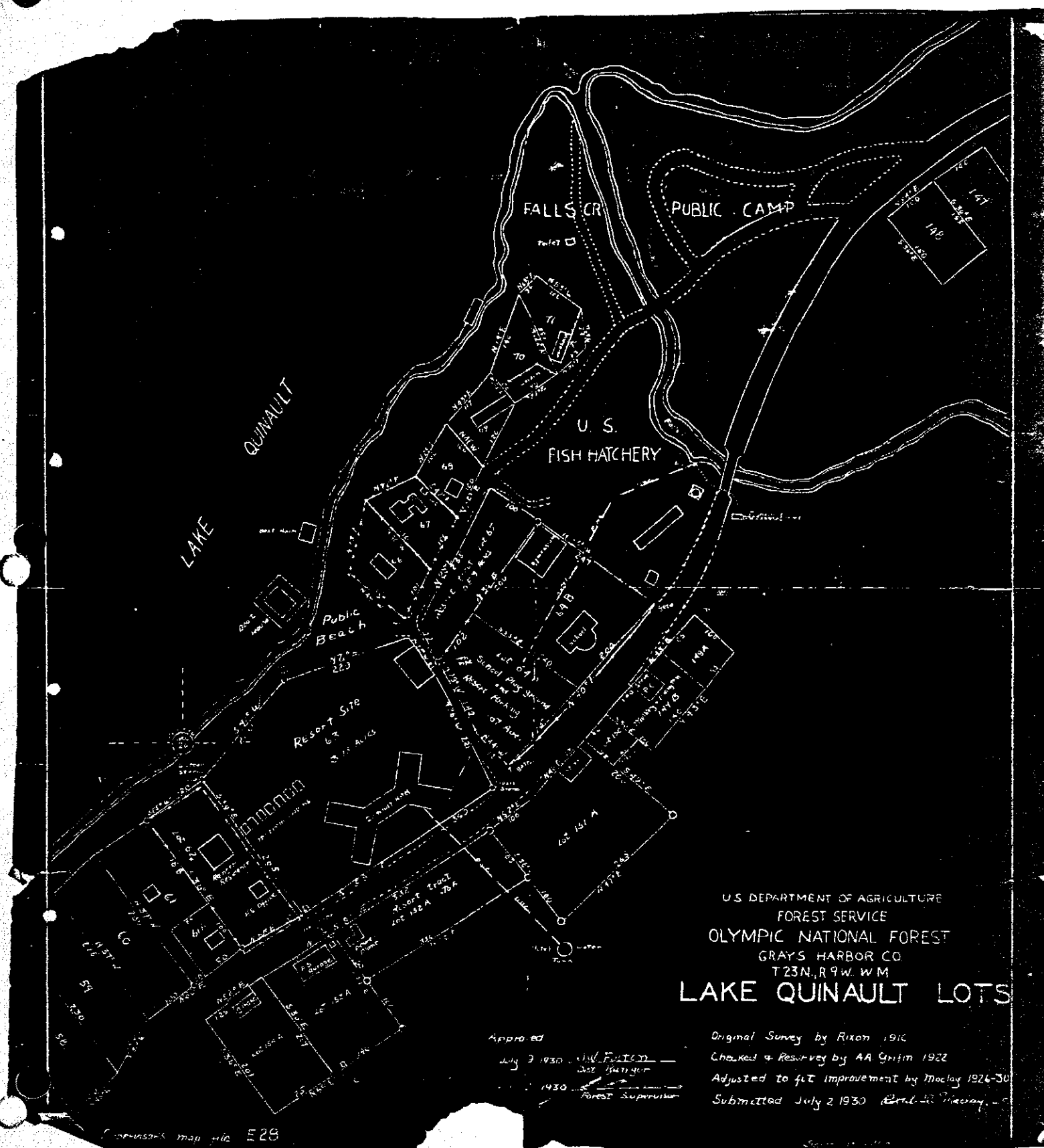
Designed by R.L. Frome
and D.G. Hartsock
Traced by A. A. Griffin
1920
Scale - 1/4" = 1'

Improvement, Olympic,
Quinalt R. S. House.

SIDE ELEVATION



Designed by R. L. Fromme
and D. O. Hartveit.
Traced by A. A. Griffin.
1920
Scale - 1/2" = 1'



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST
GRAYS HARBOR CO.
T23N, R9W, WM
LAKE QUINAUT LOTS

Approved
July 3 1930 J.W. Fulton
1930 Forest Supervisor

Original Survey by Rixon 1910
Checked & Resurvey by A.A. Griffin 1922
Adjusted to f.t. Improvement by MacKay 1926-30
Submitted July 2 1930 (Erl. H. MacKay)

PLAN QUINAULT RANGER STATION OLYMPIC N.F.

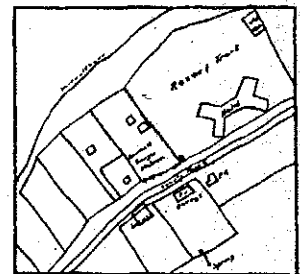
SCALE 1"=25 FT. CONTOUR INTERVAL = 5 FT.
BY J.W. FULTON AND J.C. WILKINSON
1931

SUBMITTED 12-18-31 *John C. Wilkinson*
Junior Forester

APPROVED 12-18-31 *John C. Wilkinson*
FOREST SUPERVISOR

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1 D.R. DWELLING | 8 RESERVOIR |
| 2 DWELLING | 9 GARAGE |
| 3 DR. GARAGE | 10 HARDWOOD TREE |
| 4 OFFICE | 11 FRUIT MAPLE |
| 5 U.S. GARAGE | 12 SPRUCE TREE |
| 6 TOILET | 13 FLAG POLE |
| 7 POWERHOUSE | 14 BERRY BUSHES |
| | 15 FLOWER BED |



ADJACENT AREA
Scale 1" = 250 FT.

